



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Of the literature sent out in quantities, special mention might be made of the 18,000 leaflets and pamphlets sent on request of Hon. Joseph S. Johnston, United States Senator from Alabama, for distribution in the schools of his State, to facilitate the proper observance of Hague Day. Six thousand copies of various documents were furnished for the meeting of the Federation of Churches, referred to above. One thousand copies of "The Peace Problem," by Rev. Frederick Lynch, have been sent to a carefully selected list of prominent clergymen in New York city and State. Copies of Dr. Jefferson's "Missions and International Peace" are being sent to the delegates to the World Missionary Conference, which was held at Edinburgh last summer, besides general and miscellaneous literature in smaller quantities to many points.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association.

BY PROF. STEPHEN F. WESTON, ANTIOCH COLLEGE, O.

1. *Its purpose.* The Intercollegiate Peace Association, an auxiliary of the American Peace Society, was organized to foster and develop an interest in the cause of international peace and arbitration among the professors and students of the colleges and universities of the country, emphasizing especially the moulding of the public opinion of the future, but at the same time helping to shape the opinion of today.

2. *Its plan.* Its plan is to extend gradually the field of organization, so that as soon as possible the association shall embrace the colleges and universities of the entire country, in order that there may ultimately be one united front, embracing all of our institutions of higher learning, in opposition to war and for the peaceful methods of settling all international differences.

3. *Its methods.* To accomplish the above end the association endeavors to accomplish three things: (1) To institute a series of oratorical contests in the colleges and universities in all of the States; (2) to have lectures and addresses on the peace question delivered before the faculty and students of all the colleges, so as to arouse a more immediate interest in the cause. In this connection it may also be said that it is the hope to induce all teachers of history to give less attention to the historical periods of international strife, and to lay more and more stress on the peaceful development of a nation in the arts, science, inventions, political and industrial development, and religious and moral development; (3) to get the college libraries well stocked with literature pertaining to all phases of the peace question.

4. *Its needs.* To carry out effectively its designed work the association needs financial assistance for the following specific needs: (1) To pay the salary and the expenses of a secretary; (2) to get peace literature into our colleges and universities; (3) to assist in the payment of prizes in the State contests. If the first prize in each State could be guaranteed, the other prizes and expenses could be taken care of by the State committees. We need about \$5,000 now, but as the work develops we shall need more; (4) we need money with which to employ lecturers to go about the various colleges.

The Chicago Office.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

The removal of the head office of the American Peace Society from Boston to Washington in April, on account of which the May *Advocate* went to press much earlier than usual, was the reason for the non-appearance of the usual monthly report from the Field Secretary. The Chicago office also has taken new quarters, being now located in the Chicago Stock Exchange Building, 30 North La Salle street.

The Illinois State Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest was held at Northwestern University on March 31. Six colleges were represented. The winner of the first prize was Mr. Wayne Calhoun, of Illinois Wesleyan University. Mr. Hirsch Soble, of the University of Chicago, was awarded second prize. The Chicago Peace Society furnished three of the five judges, namely, its vice-president, Edward M. Skinner; an honorary vice-president, Judge Edward Osgood Brown, and the secretary. Mr. Calhoun, the winner of the first prize, represented the State of Illinois in the Interstate Intercollegiate Contest, held at Johns Hopkins University, May 5, in connection with the Third National Peace Congress, and won second prize.

The Chicago office has sent copies of the pamphlet containing an account of the organization of the American Peace Society of Japan to the President and members of the Cabinet, the Senators and Representatives in Congress. It circulated 2,500 announcements of the Baltimore Peace Congress. It sent to the city editors and head editorial writers of the local daily papers a biographical sketch and picture of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, with his full itinerary, notices of the recent National Peace Congress, and the program of the coming Universal Races Congress in London.

The Field Secretary has expounded the pacifist gospel before the Universalist Church of Sycamore, Ill.; the Sunday School of the Second Congregational Church of Oak Park, Ill.; the Peace Congress at Baltimore; the Hinsdale, Ill., High School, and the Child Welfare Exhibit in Chicago.

He visited Buffalo at the request of the Peace Society of that city, speaking before the Westminster Club, the Central High School, the Knights of Columbus, the United Trade and Labor Council, and the Men's Club of the Unitarian Church.

The local peace movement received a great impetus from the visit of Baron de Constant, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and Hon. George E. Roberts. During his stay in Chicago Baron d'Estournelles was the guest of Mr. Cyrus Hall McCormick. On Saturday noon, April 29, Mr. McCormick tendered the French Senator a luncheon at The Blackstone, at which some twenty-five of the leading business men were present. The informal addresses given by the Baron and Mr. Bryan were felicitous indeed.

In the evening of the same day the Chicago Peace Society held its first annual dinner in the gold room of the Congress Hotel. Mr. Leroy A. Goddard, president of the Society, presided as toastmaster. The first president of the Chicago Peace Society, Hon. George E. Roberts, now Director of the Mint, came over from Washington, where he is now one of the directors of

the American Peace Society to bring greetings. His address was full of economic wisdom and moral power. With an old newspaper man's gift for putting things, and with the tenderness of a great-souled lover of men, Mr. Roberts deeply moved the assembled company. Chicago pacifists will always regard Mr. Roberts with undying affection and gratitude. His presence at the first annual dinner of the Society, which he so generously helped to launch, rendered the occasion a veritable love-feast.

Baron d'Estournelles, on being introduced, was greeted with the heartiest applause. To report his remarks would be impossible. Back of the sound arguments, the happy phrases and telling illustrations; back of the flashes of wit and brilliancy was the man himself, noble, modest, gracious. Every heart was won, and from start to finish the distinguished pacifist carried his audience with him.

If anything was needed to bring the occasion to a memorable climax, nothing could have been better fitted to do this than the closing address by Mr. Bryan. Some months ago Mr. Bryan accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Society at its annual dinner. For two months the great commoner had been arranging his dates so that he might be present at the time of Baron de Constant's visit. No one who was present ever will forget the ringing peace sentiments uttered by America's greatest orator, nor his manly condemnation of jingo newspaperdom which cares more for an extra edition or a "scoop" than for truth and justice, nor his eloquent reference to Baron d'Estournelles as a man who had grown morally because he had devoted his life to a great cause. Humor, tact, wisdom and moral enthusiasm were so skillfully blended in this closing address that a new zeal for the peace cause was enkindled. We Chicago workers feel that we cannot adequately thank Mr. Bryan for the effective and generous service rendered.

On Sunday evening, April 30, the Orchestra Hall service was devoted by the Sunday Evening Club to the subject of international peace. Mr. Clifford W. Barnes presided; the treasurer of the Peace Society, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, read the scripture, and prayer was offered by the peace secretary. Baron d'Estournelles had been advertised as the speaker, but when the great audience, which packed the galleries to the roof, caught sight of Mr. Bryan, an insistent call for him arose. In response to this demand, which could not be silenced, Mr. Bryan made a short address introducing the distinguished guest from the sister republic across the seas.

At the close of the Orchestra Hall service a reception was tendered the illustrious Frenchman by the Alliance Française of Chicago at the La Salle Hotel. On the following day Baron d'Estournelles visited the University of Chicago, delivering his message before the faculty and student body.

The newspapers opened their columns most generously, and many solid columns were devoted to interviews and reports of the various meetings.

Close upon the heels of our local peace campaign came the great Third National Peace Congress. With memories of the work involved in organizing our Chicago congress two years ago, we extend to Mr. Marburg

and his efficient co-workers our heartiest congratulations upon the splendid success of the Baltimore congress.

30 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER, GENERAL SECRETARY.

Since the fourth annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, last December, announcement of which was made in the December issue of the *Advocate of Peace*, the movement has grown by leaps and bounds. Twenty-six local clubs, or chapters, are now affiliated with the national body; new cosmopolitan clubs, not yet affiliated, are flourishing at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.; the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Clark College, Worcester, Mass.; Columbia and New York Universities, New York City; Union Theological Seminary, Schenectady, N. Y., and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and plans for organizing similar organizations are on foot at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.; German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and the St. Louis School of Social Economy, St. Louis, Mo.

One of the most hopeful signs of the cosmopolitan movement is its extension into other countries. A cosmopolitan club was recently organized at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., at the inaugural dinner of which the Governor-General of Canada, the consuls of the Netherlands and Japan, and leading citizens and faculty members were the invited guests of the foreign students. The admission of this club of 80 members into our Association at a time when Canadians and citizens of the United States are preparing to celebrate the hundred years of peace between them was especially gratifying.

Still more important is the organization of a cosmopolitan club in the midst of militaristic Berlin—the "Internationaler Studentenverein" of the University of Berlin. It was brought into existence through the untiring efforts of George W. Nasmyth, of Cornell, a former president of our Association. With the coöperation of Prof. Hugo Muensterberg and four Harvard graduates, all of them former members of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, a club of over one hundred members has been called into life. Mr. Nasmyth was made the first president, and he has just been succeeded by an Englishman, who in a recent meeting made a most eloquent appeal for friendly relations between his country and Germany.

What tremendous possibilities are latent in our movement may also be seen from the fact that through the instrumentality of alumni members of our Association cosmopolitan clubs have been organized in two large cities, with prominent foreigners and Americans composing the membership and endeavoring to understand each other and each others' countries better. I speak of the Oriental-Occidental Society of Seattle, Wash., and of the Cosmopolitan Club of Cleveland, Ohio.